refrain:

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

The Sun's Campaign Song. Every campaign song written for Mr. CLEVELAND'S canvass after his Retaliation Message, in whatever form or metre it may be, should, without exception, have this

For he himself has said it. And it's greatly to his credit, That he's not an Englishman. For he might have been a Russian,

A French or Turk or Prussian, Or a Can-a-di-an. But in spite of strong temptation

To belong to other nations, He remains an Amer—i—can, And—he's not an Englishman. Now bring home E. J. PHELPS, the man who said that no decent Americans were Home Rulers, and the Democracy will face the

impending contest unhandicapped by any foreign complications which might deaden the true American spirit that carries political victory every time. "I care not." said a great sage, "who writes the laws of the country, so that I might write its songs." We care not who makes

the platform for a campaign, so that exterior circumstances will justify THE SUN in writing its ballads. And how glorious this refrain will sound at the tail of the Democratic songs of 1888:

No, he's not an Englishman

\$10,000.

Our friend Col. WATTERSON need have] doubts no longer. President CLEVELAND is with the Democrats in their effort of 1888, hereafter to be so memorable. The only thing more expressive of interest in the success of the Democratic candidates, their friends and principles, than a \$10,000 check would be one for \$20,000; but of that later.

This liberal sum sent by Mr. CLEVELAND to the National Campaign Committee is probably only a beginning of his sympathetic labors in this canvass in behalf of the Democratic candidates and party, wherever found. The brave partisan energy displayed by the President at the time when the New York city Democrats were beset with treachery in their own camp in addition to the expected attack of their opponents, in the campaign to elect Col. FELLOWS, was only a slight specimen of the President's activity to come this year in the same direction.

In the various canvasses which go to make up the present effort of the United Democracy one little letter such as the FELLOWS note of last year, like RODERICK's horn, may be worth \$50,000. As the true lover says to his wealthy sweetheart, "give me your love rather than your money," so the Democracy would in the present juncture prefer Mr. CLEVELAND'S sympathy even before his dollars. When the time comes we may expect that Mr. CLEVELAND, as a recognition of party obligation when his party allegiance clouded by the rampant anti-Democratic rowing of the Mugwumps, will indite a manly letter to some important Democrat in favor of the Gubernatorial election of the Hon, DAVID BENNETT HILL, the regular Democratic candidate. Very likely that will be followed by another for the reflection of the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT for Mayor of New York, or of some other candidate, and who knows but that the fervor of this honest partisanship may finally bring out an epistle, glowing with party exultation, in favor of the election to the Vice-Presidency of the beloved states man of the red bandanna, the Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN ?

Truly, the spirit of Democracy is abroad, and it begins to blaze.

The Decline of the Great Shoe City.

Lynn, in Massachusetts, so long famous all over the world as the great centre of the shoemaking industry, has of late years been losing its eminence in this respect. The Boston Herald therefore has been questioning both manufacturers and workmen in or-Formerly Lynn held the palm in the mak-

ing of cheap shoes, and had something like a monopoly of the manufacture of the cheaper grades of women's shoes especially. Now it has lost all that advantage, and is unable to compete with other places in the production of the lower kind of goods. You cannot now make a medium grade shoe in Lynn and get a profit on it," says a manufacturer; and the remark is confirmed by a workman, who acknowledges that "the cheap work has unquestionably gone out of During the last five years the country towns of New England on the one side, and the shoe manufactories of the West on the other, have been steadily beating Lynn in the matter of prices, because of their ability to produce more cheaply; and the ground lost seems to be beyond recovery.

One of the Lynn manufacturers says that the West at \$2, but soon it was able to produce shoes itself at that price. Then he put the price down to \$1.75, but the West followed him promptly, and now "they do not want to see a shoe over \$1.25, and soon there will be no place for a shoe above \$1." With such prices Lynn cannot compete, for at the West labor is cheaper, as it also is in the country towns which are drawing off so large a part of the trade from the old shoe centre. The manufacturers estimate that \$10,000,000 of business has left Lynn, half to go to the West and half to various parts of New England. As the present business of the town s only about \$18,000,000, the loss therefore s been of startling magnitude. The town has now between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. and, except for this loss, the manufacturers declare that the number would be 75,000. "We are standing still," says one of them, " while the country is booming."

The competition, too, is having the effect of driving manufacturing establishments from Lynn to country places of New England where they can got cheaper labor, and where the communities offer practical inducements for their coming in order to get the advantage of an increase of population and trade. The Boston Herald gives a list of twenty-five such manufacturers, and one of the largest of the manufacturers remaining says that "every day the conviction is more and more forced upon us that we must either make a shoe cheap enough to enable us to compete with the country manufacturers, or retire altogether" from Lynn. "We are only delaying the final step until the moment when we shall have found a suitable location for our new factory."

The reason of this destruction of Lynn's supremacy in shoemaking, the manufacturers declare to be "the exactions of the labor unions, which have fixed and enforced prices for the lower grades of work that have made it impossible to do it in Lynn at a profit." This the shoemakers deny. They say that such work is still produced in Lynn at a profit by a few manufacturers, and that what has been lost to other places has gone in accordance with a simple law of trade, while in Maplace Lynn has secured the manufacture

of the higher grades of shoes, particularly for women's wear. "The city is trying to make a better grade of shoe," says one of

the workmen. In this view that Lynn must take its chances under the laws of trade the workmen are undoubtedly correct. As this country grows larger and its manufactures develop and multiply in other districts, Lynn must of course lose its supremacy in the making of shoes. One of the men puts the case very sensibly thus;

"I should like the people who claim that we ought to Tanonid like the people who can't that we also to something to bring the shoe husiness back to Lynn from the country—I should like such people to tell us what right, human or divine, Lynn has to the country shoe business. In the last few years Lynn has brought here plenty of work that used to be done in New York and l'hiliadeiphia work, that is to say, of a better class.

Now here is work which we are doing at lower prices—
at two cents a pair less—than it can be done at in New
York and l'hiladeiphia. Therefore the position in which the country shop is said to stand toward Lynn is the same position as that which Lynn berself occupies as regards the factories of New York and Philadelphia."

That is all very true, but if a whole community must take its chances under the operation of the laws of trade, so must the individual workman, say the manufacturers. Production, of course, goes where it is cheapest, or, as a general rule, where labor is cheapest, and Lynn has lost the manufacture of the lower grades of shoes for the reason they can be made elsewhere at lower prices because wages are lower.

But the lowest scale of wages at which abor can be obtained must in the end be the general standard. Accordingly, the shoemakers' unions are endeavoring to bring about a combination to raise wages when they are low, and so fix a common standard by "levelling up." But that is a task of tremendous difficulty. So far, as the case of Lynn proves, it has not been successful.

The Parnell Fund-Another Word.

We were the more gratified at the prompt response elicited by our request for subscriptions to a PARNELL Litigation Fund, because, as we were well aware, the moment is unfavorable to appeals of the kind. When Americans are in the heat of a Presidential canvass, they are not easily induced to take a lively interest in the affairs of other countries, not even of those with which they are most closely allied by race and sympathy.

Nevertheless, it is a duty, which we gladly perform to point out that the momentous litigation in which Mr. PARNELL is nominally plaintiff, but in which his enemies will strive o put the Irish Nationalist cause on the defensive, will, unjuckly, not wait until the elections in the United States are over. The PARNELL Commission is to convene in September, and the Scotch libel suit will be pressed to trial with corresponding expedition. The outlay for legal fees and disbursements which these dual proceedings will impose upon the Irish leader-compelled as he virtually is to cope single-handed with the British Government, as well as with the enormous resources of the London Times ... cannot be borne by any man of moderate means, unless he is generously aided by those whose champion he is.

This is so thoroughly understood in England that, as we brought to the attention of our readers the other day, a movement is on foot among British Liberals of the GLAD-STONE type to contribute toward the inevitable expenses of the prosecutions in England and in Scotland, wherein Mr. PARNELL'S reputation and the future of the Nationalist party are seen to be at stake. It become us on this side of would ill the Atlantic, after zealously cooperating in the return of 85 Parnellites to Parliament from Ireland, to show ourselves niggard now, when the Parnellite party, in the person of its chief, is on trial at the bar of British public opinion, whose current was but vesterday turning strongly in their favor.

All subscriptions to the PARNELL Litigation Fund will be forthwith recorded in the columns of THE SUN, and we trust that they will pour in profusely and rapidly.

Belva Lockwood.

We publish to-day a sketch of the charac ter and career of Mrs. BELVA LOCKWOOD, which is the more deserving of attention be cause it is by a writer who is not in political sympathy with the woman candidate for President. "I hate and abhor the very thought of woman's suffrage," says our cor respondent.

Yet this political opponent has been brought under complete subjection to the personal charms and the moral and intellectual superiority of the woman candidate. Let us therefore carefully regard the picture drawn by so frank an admirer, rejoicing that the portrait gallery of this campaign exhibits to us the soft and lovely lines of feminine features as well as the rugged

lineaments of the masculine physiognomy With entire propriety, our correspondent avoids mention of the exact age of Belva LOCKWOOD, for a woman is only as old as she looks, and her looks are therefore the pertinent matter. Mrs. Lockwood, it seems, is "of the type known as gray blonde," and as she weighs 150 pounds, with a height he used to sell great quantities of shoes to of 5 feet 8 inches, she is both tall and wellproportioned; a little spare, perhaps, but commanding in figure, and all the stronger for her moderate height. This-physical advantage, too, has been carefully cultivated and developed, for in youth "her feats of running, rowing, jumping, and horseback riding were proverbial," and even now "she is an enthusiastic lover of the tricycle." But she does not sit her tricycle astride, as a woman rights woman might be expected to do. She uses "a seat as in a buggy."

This conservatism is consistent with the whole course of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, as described by our correspondent. She has always "avoided eccentricity," and the 'aggressive masculinity which many of her own school of thought affect." It is true that she has never worn a corset, and presumably pays no heed to the bustle fashion of the period, but "she has no sympathy whatever with Dr. MARY WALKER in either views or dress." Nor does she permit her public and professional work to interfere with the performance of her domestic duties. In her religious views, too, she is conservative; but, though "a firm believer" she is 'no bigot." Her countenance has "an in definable expression of motherliness, earnest good humor, and gentle good will, not unmixed with the old school grace that is winning rather than remarkable."

Such is the woman candidate for Presi dent as she appears to the eyes of our correspondent. As to her history, we are told that Mrs. Belva Lockwood was born at Royalton, in this State, in a year properly left in doubt; that she was married at the early age of seventeen, and, having soon become a widow, chose for her second husband the Baptist minister whose name she now bears. Forty-one years ago she was graduated from Genesee College, but in 1870 she took a second degree from Syracuse University, and subsequently went through the Law School at Washington, where she a year and a half ago are sufficient. There has practised the legal profession for fifteen years. This "peculiar masculine calling." she says, "has been easy work for her, her instincts being all argumentative and judicial, and a fluent speech serving as useful handmaid in their expression."

As to her political views, our correspond-

ent tells us only that Mrs. BELVA LOCKwood is in favor of a Federal divorce law, of an "international peace law which shall abolish war." and of the abolition of the bobtail car; and that she "objects to chaperonage," believing that boys and girls should be trusted together without any other watch save that of their own sense of honor and propriety. Unfortunately, the Federal divorce law would be in opposition to the Constitution; the International peace law is impracticable at this stage of the world; the bobtail car question has not entered into the domain of Federal politics, and the chaperonage question could not well get into politics at all. But it is interesting to know the bent of the mind of the woman candidate as to what is of the foremost political concern. Free trade and the fishery treaty are of course subjects too dry for her consideration, and we rejoice that it is so. We get enough about them from the men candidates.

But our correspondent satisfies us as to one point. If Mrs. BELVA LOCKWOOD becomes President, she will keep the White House in a good condition, for she is not one of those blue stockings who let the dust and cobwebs increase while they pore over musty volumes. She refers to her record as proof that public work has never tempted her to neglect her housekeeping duties.

And yet, when the Women's Congress was held in Washington not long ago, the fair delegates were disposed to turn the cold shoulder on this admirable woman! All these indications lead us to fear that the number of votes for Mrs. Belva Lockwood from among her own sex will be very few. But it is a great thing to have a woman candidate for President!

Bishops on Moral and Social Questions

The Bishops composing the Pan-Anglican Conference, recently concluded at London, have issued an Encyclical Letter, and with it the formal resolutions or conclusions of the Conference. As these documents embody the opinions and express the sentiment of the Church of England and the Episcopal Church of this country, regarding the great moral and social questions of the time, they are of general interest.

The committee of the Conference to which was committed the subject of methods of combating intemperance, declared very positively "that the main weapon to be used it this warfare is the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors by those who desire to help their fellow men." But the Encyclical Letter is more cautious, as it well might be, for if the Bishops in conference were polled for the purpose, it would probably be found that there are very few total abstainers among them. Therefore they could not enforce total abstinence as a religious duty.

"Highly valuable as we believe total abstinence to be as a means to an end," say the Bishops, "we desire to discountenance the language which condemns the use of wine as wrong in itself, independently of its effects on ourselves or on others, and we have expressed our disapproval of a reported practice of substituting some other liquid in the celebration of Holy Communion. That is, they leave the question of drink or no drink to be decided according to the indi-

vidual conscience or prudence. As to sexual purity there is no such difference. The letter proclaims "a crusade against that sin which is before all others defilement of the body of CHRIST and a dese cration of the temple of the Holy Spirit," and it especially commends "the earnes language of the report" of the committee on the subject. In that report these declara tions are made for the warning of all Christian believers

"We solemnly declare that a life of purity is alon worthy of a being created in the image of Gon.

"We declare that for Christians the obligation to purity rests upon the sanothly of the body, which is the temple of the Holy Ghost.
"We declare that a life of chastity for the unmarried

is not only possible, but is commanded by Gon. "We declare that there is no difference between ma-We declare that on the man, in his Gop-gives strength of manhood, rests the main responsibility. "We declare that no one known to be living an im-moral life ought to be received in Christian society. "We solemnly protest against all lowering of the

sauctity of marriage."

But when it comes to dealing with the practical question of what to do with the polygamous converts to Christianity in heathen countries, the Bishops encounter an obstacle which they vainly try to surmount. They recommend that "persons living in polygamy be not admitted to baptism, but that they may be accepted as candidates and kept under Christian instruction until such time as they shall be in a position to accept the law of CHRIST." Do they mean to incite the polygamous convert to give up all his wives except one, in order obtain the prize of baptism; or would they withhold the sacrament until all his wive except one had died? In the first contingency what is to become of the wives cast off as the price of baptism? and in the second what is to become of the husband if his wives

survive him? Then, again, they permit the

admission of a polygamous wife to com-

munion, though they exclude the husband

But if the man is barred out by his adultery

according to Christian theory, why is the

woman let in, when she is living in the same

adultery? This question of what to do about polyganous converts is one of the most vexatious with which Christian missionaries have to deal, and the Encyclical Letter does nothing to help them to a logical conclusion. It rather leaves the matter worse confounded especially as the patriarchs of the Bible

were all polygamists. The report of the Committee on Socialism, f which the Bishop of Manchester was Chairman, with the Bishops of Michigan and Mississippi among the members, submitted "merely, and not "commended." It is a rather roundabout document in general opposition to the theories of the Socialists, and advocates only the proposition "that laborers shall be encouraged in habits of thrift, in order that with the property thus acquired they may purchase land or shares

societies for cooperative production." But incidentally the report expresses no doubt "that Government can do much to pro tect the class known as proletarians from the evil effects of unchecked competition; and it questions "whether the system of taxation might not be varied in a sense more favorable to the laborers than now exists."

Don't Stop Him.

It is expected that the Republican Senators will hold a caucus this week to determine what policy they shall pursue with reference to Mr. CLEVELAND's Retaliation message Some of them think that a bill framed in accordance with Mr. CLEVELAND'S suggestions should at once be reported. Others contend that the unused powers of retalia tion given to the Executive by Congress here opportunity for a vigorous debate. It is unfortunate that the Democratic side of the Senate is not rich in debating talent Old foxes like EDMUNDS, HOAR, SHERMAN, and Ingalis are hard to trap. But whatever may be the weakness in point of rhetoric of the Democratic Sen-

ators, they have an impregnable position on the facts. To charge the President with inconsistency, and insist that he must use the powers of retaliation already put at his disposal before other and larger ones are given

him, will not accomplish any practical result. Whatever little plans of his own Mr. CLEVE-LAND may have had for dealing with England or Canada, he desires now to take up the policy resolved upon by Congress only a year ago. No obstacle can be consistently thrown in his way.

We have read with great interest the Boston Heraki's exposition of the effect upon Boston of retaliation against Canada, and we print it elsewhere. The resignation with which the chief orator of the American Athens views the injury which would fall upon that town is the fruit of hope that some day there may be a closer union" between Canada and the United States, and that all questions of fisheries or trade should be placed beyond "purely political interference."

That is a creditable view of the subject, and the only way to accomplish the desired result with dignity to the United States and advantage to both countries is to bring Canada into the Union. And she would not have to change her names to come here either. The State of Ontario or the State of Quebec or of Manitoba would seen sound as natural as though they had even "fit into the Revolution."

Capt. Wrooms in his ship Labrador, well laden with all sorts of English merchandise. has safely reached the mouth of the Yenesei River, and transferred his cargo to the steamer Phonix, which will take it 2,000 miles up the river to the towns in southern Siberia. It remains to be seen whether Capt, Wiggins will fight his way safely back through the ice of the Kara Sea with the cargo of Siberian produce he has taken on board. At all events, his voyage to the Yenesel this year has been a brilliant success, and he seems in a fair way to prove that a sailor who knows all the ins and outs of ice navigation can in most years carry on traffic by water between the ports of the West ern world and southern Siberia, a practical discovery of much importance.

To our opinion that the usual etiquette of the situation indicates that Gen. HARRISON should cast his vote for the rival candidate, Mr. CLEVELAND, our esteemed contemporary, the Kansas City Journal, replies:

"Gen. Hannisos will have to do nothing of the There is no question of courtesy involved. A Freed-dential election is not a personal matter at all, and etiquette will not require Mr. Harrison to cast a ballot in favor of the inauguration of a policy of which he

In 1880 that most courteous centleman and faithful partisan, Gen. HANCOCK, voted for his opponent, Gen. GARFIELD. Our advice to all voters is to vote for Mr. CLEVELAND, but upon no one would we impress the propriety of this course with greater urgency than upon Gen. HARRISON.

The Chicago Mail, with the natural interest of a Bomb City journal in the subject, remarks that it's odd the Anarchists haven't nominated a candidate for President. But the Anarchists are not interested in Presidents. If the Government would only take charge of the manufacture of beer and make them inspectors of the product they could be happy yet

We have had no news from EMIN Pasha since Nov. 6 last year, but a letter has been received from Mr. CABATL the Italian explorer and Emin Pasha's only white companion, dated Dec. 5, or a month later than the last advices from Wadelai. Casarr wrote from the residence of the King of Unyoro, several days march from Wadelai. He said STANLEY had not arrived, and no news or rumors of his approach or condition had reached them from the west. Moreover, he said, he would not be surprised if STANLEY did not reach Wadelai before March this year. "His caravan," says CASATI, " is large, he has probably had difficulty in provisioning it, and the scarcity of grain along his route and sickness in his command are elements that might greatly retard his progress." It is noteworthy that neither EMIN Pasha por Casari in their last letters express any solicitude for the safety of STANLEY. Indeed, no explorer who has considerable acquaintance with that part of Africa has expressed the opinion that STANLEY has been seriously embarrassed by the hostility of the natives. It is not believed that throughout his journey he would meet with a single powerful chief even if he went as far north as the Welle-Makua.

The Rev. E. P. JENKINS, a Cornis nuch-enduring stomach, is preaching to the United States the ills and wickednesses that arise from eating. It seems that he fasted for some six weeks in Philadelphia, which is not a wise thing to do, for there is good feeding to be had there. Americans are so firmly fixed in the habit of eating that this Cornish prophet cannot arouse them to the desirability of leaving it off. We have not heard of Mr. JENKINS's making any converts among the butchers and bakers.

PROTECTION IN GEORGIA.

McKinley's Speech Raises a Whirlwind of Eathustam.

From the Atlanta Constituti It is difficult to tell in words that would not be declared extravagant of the reception of that speech.
Never was there an audience more attentive. For two hours every man, woman, and child sat there listening to this forcible argument for a protective tariff—sat there virtually spellhound. Time and time again was the sloquent speaker interrupted by hearty applause. Every point was so received, and at times the cheering was almost overpowering. When toward the end he said:
"On this great industrial question there should be no
North, no South," everybody cheered wildly, and men in all parts of the audience jumped to their feet waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Did it change the opinion of any ? That question car

be answered only by the individuals themselves. But one thing is certain. Every man there, whether a protectionist or an advocate of a revenue tariff, left with the firm conviction that he had heard the grandest argument for protection ever made.

The Democrats' Strongest Man,

All efforts to defeat Governor Hill for renomnation in New York must fail. He is the strongest man the Democrats can put forward.

The Moonlight Concerts at Tanglis

From the Stangapore Weekly Herald It is evident by the large concourse of our The seviment by the large conduction of our masic-loving residents who assemble at the Botanical Cardens at Fanglin on monlight nights to listen to the strains of the band of the lighty-second legiment that the treat afforded them frough the kindmoss of the garliant Colones and officers of the regiment is very much also Colones and officers of the regiment is very much flut it is somewhat surprising that the aristocratic community of Singapore, who dock to the gardens on these occasions, have never given a thought in return for the treat afforded them to provide funds so as to give the members of the band some little refreshment. We are informed that water is the only refreshment allowed them at these monlight concerts.

The Correct Time. Dumley (who has sold a watch)-You told me,

son that if I would let you have the watch, yo would pay me in thirty days. It's a good deal more than thirty days now.

Robinson—Not by the watch; that watch loses twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

Fit for a Blessing.

Uncle Rastus (entertaining the minister at unday dinner)-Will yo' arek de blessing Mistah Lovejoy!
Minister (surpiciously)—Eccuse me, Brudder Bastia,
but wha di 'yo' git dem ah chickens!
Uncle Bastia (nastiy)—I wintewashed r fence fo'
em. Mistan Loveloy, deed I did data thones!
Mistan Loveloy, deed I did data thones!
Mistan Loveloy deed and be gude Lo'd, wif his
infinite mercy, sen' down (&c., &c.).

An Appropriate Present. Countryman (to jeweller)-I want to get a pair of earnings cheap, but purty. They're fur a present. feweller—Yes, sir; you want something a tritle loud. I 'pose!

Countryman—Well. I wuddent mind if one on 'em A Matter of Boubt.

une to die before you do, de you think you would marry again!
Husband-Well, I dunno, my love. Until it comes to him, no man can tall how he would be able to stand

Wife-John, dear, if it should be my misfor-

THE CRUISER BALTIMORE,

A Promising Addition to the New Plact Ready to Take to the Water,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- On Tuesday the new steel eruiser Baltimore, which has been under construction at the shippard of the Cramps in Philadelphia, will be launched in the presence of Secretary Whitney, the chiefs of the Naval Bureaus, and many members of Congress and other guests. While the launch of the Yorktown and the Vesuvius from this same yard earlier in the season, and that of the Charleston a short time ago from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, have taken away the novelty of these performances, an excep-tional degree of interest attaches to the launch of the Baltimore, since she is much the largest of the vessels designed under Secretary Whitney's administration that has yet been made ready for launching, and also is to have remarkable speed. The Bultimore was one of the vessels author-

zed under the act of August, 1886, and was begun the following year. Her cost was not to exceed \$1,500,000, and the Cramps, in fact, engaged to turnish the hull and engines, excluding armament and other fittings, for \$1,325,000. She is 315 feet long by 48% beam, has a mean draught of 19% loct, and has a maximum of 21, and a displacement of 4.413 tons. She conforms remarkably to the general dimensions of the Chicago, which has a length of 315 feet, a beam of 48 1-6, and a maximum draught of 20%, with a displacement of 4.500 tons. This close similarity in size throws into broad contrast the motive power and consequent speed of the two vessels. Whereas the engines of the Chicago were to develop by their contract 5,000 indicated horse power, those of the Baltimore are to produce an aggregate of 10,500 horse power. Since the Chicago with her machinery has reached a maximum of 16% knots, with a maximum of 5,248-horse power, there is the best reason for believing that the 19 knots expected of the Baltimore will be obtained.

The launch of a war vessel possessing such speed and such engine power may well be a matter of unusual interest in this country. Indeed, there are lew cruisers affoat that can be fairly reckoned as nineteen-knot vessels. The weight of machinery in the Baltimore is limited to 900 tons, with penalties for everweight. There were also penalties for the non-completion of the vessel in the time specified by the contract; but these, which would have long ago begon to run, have been modified in view of the Isiliure of the builders to seasonably obtain a suitable supply of steel for her, under the severe tests exacted by the Government. There are premiums for each unit of horse power in the engines above what is called for, and forfeits for every unit below. Of course the debit or credit account in this matter will have to await the trial.

The Baltimore is built upon a model designed by White, now the chief constructor of the British ray, at a time when he was in the employ of Armstrong & Co. The plans were once well known as those for "No. 27," and purchased by Secretary Whitney for our navy. At that time they contemplated the highest power walk known as those for "No. 27," and purchased by Secretary Whitney for our navy. At that time they contemplated the highest power an draught of 19% feet, and has a maximum of 21, and a displacement of 4.413 tons. She con forms remarkably to the general dimensions

dition to the navy. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The Orton break is said to be better than the Westing

The longest street in Paris is the Rue de Vangerard, 4,400 metres long.

The Berlin Guild of Tailors have made Bismarck an honorary member.
In "The Tower of London," Gilbert and Sullivan's iew opera, Grosemith will be Henry VIII.
Patti will give European concerts in January and

February and then start again for Buenos Ayres. The most fashionable women of France are intro The International Geological Congress, which meets every three years, will assemble in London on Sept. 17. Prof. Rogers has invented a solidified gas which can be immediately volatilized for the special use of balloonist A boy who was playing on the beach near Liverpoo was enguifed and smothered in a hole of his own dig

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are now engaged in superintending the erection of their new house in the lale of Wight.

In order to popularize their own wares the German Ten millions sterling will be spent by the Japanese

fifteen ironclads and thirty torpeds boats. Renan said recently that "France will perish in a literary sense because of her young writers. It is im nossible to write well before the age of 40."

They now wear the regular short white tie for evening dress, instead of their former black butterflies, There are fifteen Slamese students—four of them la dies—undergoing various kinds of professional training

in England. They are sent by the Government of Slam A burglar, in the course of examination, declared that he had committed 120 burglaries in districts of Londor during the present year without having before been The Italian coral fishery seems to be giving out. The

4,000 workmen who used to be employed have decreased to 1,000. Calcutta is now the chief market, America and Eu rope taking comparatively little. A rector writes to the Guardian that "a celibat order among the clergy is one of the imperative necessities of the time," the reason being "the impossibility of supporting a wife and family upon the ordinary in come of a curate." Mr. C. Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland

has resigned his office for "despair of ever being able to do anything good or compete with other observato ries when the Government continue to refuse to d what their own Commission recommended."

The natural rough taste of brut champagne is obviated by injecting a finely flavored liquor just before leaving France. It takes two years for this to assimilate itsel fully, and therefore champagne is better if not used un-til it has been a couple of years in this country.

Miss Ded, the lady lawn tennis champion, is about 27 years old, slightly above the middle height, well built, with muscular biceps, and an admirable figure. She "does not triumph by force or craft, and her returns are not difficult to take, but she herself scarcely ever misses a atrove."

Before Mr. Justice Bannen, who is to preside over the Parnell Commission, a demure, sombre-dressed juryma: claimed and procured exemption from serving on the ground that he was "deeply interested in a funeral which takes place to-day, and most anxious to follow." In a moment after Mr. Justice Hannen learned that he

was the undertaker.

English is wrote at Karlshad by a "taller" in this way: "Honorable Sir! I take me the liberty, to make you attentive on my Stablissement. There I please you to favour me by some uses of clothes, with your visit, and always keep a large choise of englisch, franch, and brunner materials and clothes shall made to measure on the best and newest facon; and I am like ready to full full your esteem washes."

The owner of some homing pigeons at Hamm bet that on a fine day twelve of his bees would beat a like number of carrier pigeons in making the distance (one hour between Hamm and the town of Rhynern. Twelv pigeons and twelve bees (four drones and eight working bees, all powdered with flour) were taken to Rhymern, and simultaneously set free. A white drone arrived home four seconds in advance of the first pigeon; the remaining three drones and the second pigeon arrived together, and the eight working bees preceded the ten

Austria is the finest sporting country in Europe. The number of preserves, not counting those in Hungary, is stated at 15,764, and on these there were shot in 1887 2 bears, 113 wolves, 24 lynxes, 0,400 stags, 60,252 roe bucks, 7,700 chamoss, 2,000 wild boars, 20,411 foxes, 0,72 polecais, 1,055 otters, 2,072 badgers, 333 marmota and no fewer than 1,450,134 hares. The totals for feathered game are 4,408 grouse, 1,500 wild goese, 102,748 pheas ants 1.334,034 partridges 34 445 quaits, 12,052 wood-cock, 7,014 supe, and 25,044 wild ducks. The birds of prey shot were 501 eagles. 28,040 owls, 1,365 horned owls, and 196 353 hawks, kestrels, kites, and vultures The question of sacrifices seems to be stirring the Lon-don Jews. The lierkeley square synagogue has rejucted the hitherto customary prayers for the restoration of sacrifices in the New Israel and Major Goldson's has withdrawn from the congregation on this ground. The writer in the Jewish Chronicle declares that he sees no reason for an entire excision from their ritual of all reference to the subject, and he adds that "it would be giving too much to the Christian controversialists to grant the purely symbolic character of sacrifice." He engreese that sacrifice might be so far medified as to "lose all its grossor accessories." The Paschal sacrifice is now merely represented by "a small pertion of a charred lamb's bone."

OLD MADEIRA.

The Rice, Pall, and Rejuvenation of that

For the first six months of 1888 the ehipments of Madeira have already reached 3,536 pipes, the correct total for 1887 having been 4,247 pipes, and for 1888 5,227. These figures are small snough when compared with the averages of the veras from 1788 to 1888, during which time the wine may be said to have had its day.

averages of the years from 1788 to 1888, during which time the wine may be said to have had its day.

The largest exports were recorded in 1800, 16,981 pipes; in 1801, 16,732 pipes, and in 1807, 16,791 pipes. In 1801, 16,732 pipes, and in 1807, 18,701 pipes. In 1801 the island was taken by the English, and in 1807 it was again captured by them. British tars—or, at any rate, their officers—were familiar with the quality of the wine; for an old bill of lading shows that my Lords of the Admiralty were accustomed to order it for victualling his Majestr's navy so long ago as 1793. In the quality worded document, which is still preserved, they stipulate that a cargo intended for Barbadoes, per the good ship Providence, should consist of "120 London-made pipes bound with 12 iron hoops each, both heads painted dark chocolate color, and branded upon the heads, bungs, and spiggots. N. G. L." The original of an order of 500 pipes for Savannah can be seen dated May, 1789. In 1801 the agents in the island reported to London: "There are not 100 pipes of old wine in the hands of the natives for sale; the exports of the year 1800 exceeded all previous exports, being upward of 17,000 pipes, and should the demand for our wine increase as much as it has done for some ceeded all previous exports, being upward of 17,000 pipes, and should the demand for our wine increase as much as it has done for some years, the island will not be able to supply the requisite quantity." During the succeeding quarter of a century the demand was fairly maintained, rising in 1825 to over 14,400 pipes, but in the following year the export fell to 9,398. A decline, occasionally broken by a good year, however, set in, and the totals more than once were short of \$6000. In 1851 the aggregate was 7,301, and that number has never since been attained.

It was in 1852 that the wine of Maderia was at a crisis of its history. The vineyaids were devastated by the oldium, a fungus which attacks the granes when the skins are very thin. For eleven seasons, not a pipe of wine was

at a crisis of its history. The vineyards were devastated by the oldium, a fungus which attacks the grapes when the skins are very thin. For eleven seasons not a pipe of wine was manufactured, and the stocks were gradually depleted, although the exports were reduced to less than 1.000 pipes per annum. It took more than ten years to discover that the fungus could be treated with sulphur, and since then the vintage has by degrees been to some extent recovered, a steady improvement having been especially noticeable since 1879.

A trade subject to such fluctuations owes its preservation to one or two leading houses. In the good old times, when East and West Indiamen outward bound called at Madeira, there were quite thirty English firms, each of which had its own flag. Their number has now been reduced to five or six. Whenever the ships have in sight and displayed the colors of the merchanis there was activity at Funchal, the capital of the island, to prepare the freights and to entertain visitors. Those times have gone, and no shipper now would consign his wine per a vessel which was bound to complete a voyage to the Indies before it could sail for home. A cask of Madeira which had been carried round the world and matured in the hot atmosphere of the hold was a prize indeed. There is not the same romance, but there is something of interest about the Madeira wino of today.

It is the soil of the favored island which gives character to its grapes. The districts of vine culture fringe the coasts, the interior of the island rising to mountain peaks of 5,000 feet and 6,000 feet altitude. Different varieties of grape are grown, but the Malmesy, Sercial, and bual are termed specialties. They, as well as the Tinta, a small black Burgundy, are giving way before the Verdelho, "a small oval grape, hardly as large as a coffee berry, when ripe of a rich, golden hue, full of flavor and saccharine." The produce of a vineyard is frequently purchased before the grapes are pressed. The "mosto," or raw wine, is transported to Funchal

turing the wine by sending it in a heated temperature to the West Indies and back has had to give place to a more practical system. In the country districts it is still the custom to put the butts in the open air under the direct sun, or store them in a glass house with the same object. But the large shippers are provided with estufas, or buildings of two stories, divided into four compartments.

"In the first of these," an eyewitness relates, "common wines are subjected to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenhelt—derived from flues heated with anthracite coal—for the space of three months. In the next compartment wines of an intermediate quality are heated up to 130 degrees for a period of four and a half months, while a third is set apart for superior wines, heated variously from 110 to 120 degrees for the term of six months. The fourth compartment known as the "calor," nossesses no flues, but derives its heat, varying from 30 to 100 degrees, exclusively from the compartments adjacent, and here only high class wines are placed. The object of this heating of the wine is to destroy whatever germs of fermentation still remain in it, and to use the first the more rapidly, in order that it may be shipped in its second and third year without any further addition of spirit. Each compartment is provided with double doors, and after it is filled with wine the inner doors are coated over with 1 ime, so as to close up any chance apertures.

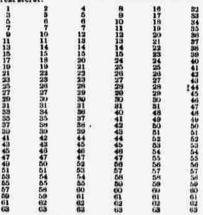
"When it is necessary to enter the estufa the

coated over with lime, so as to close up any chance apertures.

"When it is necessary to enter the estufa the outer doors only are opened, and a small trap in the inner door is pushed back to allow of the entrance of the man in charge, who passes between the various stacks of casks, tapping them one after the other to satisfy himself that no leakage is going on. On coming out of the estufa, after a stay of a full hour, he instantly no leakage is going on. On coming out of the estufa, after a stay of a full hour, he instantly wraps himself in a blanket, drinks a tumbler-ful of wine, and then shuts himself up in a closet, into which no cool air penetrates." During the time the whice are in the estufa they diminish by evaporation 10 to 15 per cent. The wine is put into butts, each holding 400 gallons, and when ready for shipment is transferred to casks, which are made by coopers with the adze, of American oak staves, and cost perhaps 12 aplece. The casks are measured, branded, scalded, and steamed. They are seasoned with water, and then charged with common wine for two or three months. After this careful preparation they are considered fit for use.

While a quantity is sent to England for home consumption, it is stated that the people who drink most Madeira are the French, although until recently they were rivalled by the Russians.

How to Tell One's Age. Just hand this table to a lady and request he to tall you in which column or columns her age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret.



Politics Versus Love.

She (blushing)-What did papa say last night. George, when you went to gain his consent to woo and win me? He (somewhat embarrassed)—Well—cr—to tell the

truth. Ciara. In some way we got to discussing politics, and I forgot all about the other matter. Ah darling, are you were that you will always love me as you do now?

She (coldly)—I teg of you, Mr. Sampson, let us talk about the tariff question. Endorsed by the Rural Democrata, We plain folks got to feelin' akittish. Knowin' free trade was too blamed British

shucks; But we're kinder warmin' now to Grover; That message 's American all over Lord love ye! He just gives it hot and heavy to them

The folks at Hayseedville and Hawbuck Corners Are some behind the times, perhaps, but still doggone us Ef we are soft on England or like cheap talk from her; Up for his country's rights, and bold demandin That Canada be brought down a peg. it makes our old

Grover, shake hands! Though sometimes too To your opinions, like a buil cair headed For whar he's bound to go, you're made of true American stuff:

> when smooth words don't do no good 's the time for a hearty cuff. The President Sings. From the Washington Ortic.
> I'll twist the British ilon's tail.
> I'll make the Cannels fear me;
> We've got to fish and they out bai
> By linge, boys, you hear me!

You'll show them smart Canuckers.

Who've been playin' us for suckers,

THE DRESSMAKER OF THE FUTURE

The Wendrous Artists New Being Trained in the Schools of Parts-Doesnetry and Painting Part of the New Curriculus The New Dresses will be Marvels of Art.

From the London Polegraph.

The New Bresses will be Marvels of Art.

Press the leases reserves.

Parisian dressmakers, or conservers, have always had a reputation for taste and skill. They were, hogever, generally trained in a rather irregular fashion, much being left to their intuitive, or their imitative, faculties. Nowadays, however, the apprentice conductive are educated professionally in a most methodical manner, and it is predicted confidently on this account that the dressmakers of the future will be the most wonderful products that the world of fashion has ever seen.

In all the professional schools of the city of Paris girls are taught not only sewing, but Euclid and drawing. After having mastered the mysteries of the "Bridge of Donkeys," and all the other theorems and propositions evolved and elucidated by the famous Greek mathematician, the embryo dressmakers receive elaborate lessons in design. Their tender, the maffresse counsierre, is a skiffing geometrician and designer, as well as a perfect needlewoman and tailoress. Sie makes her punils sketch on paper or on cloth with graphic and symmetrical precision the contumes which they have ultimately to construct in solid stuffs, and teaches them to transform various articles of feminine attire by rapid strokes of penell or chaik from a rodmale to a mantelet, and from corrage or basque to peierune. But the cultivators of the young dressmaking idea do not stop at drawing and recometry. They also aim at making apprentice conturiers water colorists—not, of course, for the purpose of enabling them to emulate Turner or Isabey, but in order to help them to combine color with form in the matter of building up dresses. M. Gustave Congny, who has devote his time to writing a book on this highly intocesting subject of the artistic dressmakers of the future, goes into raptures about the remarkable metamorphosis which Fashion is likely to undergo at the hands of the miture be a veritable artist, ranking with the doctresses in medicine and physics, and "distancing" all the members of the minor

BOSTON SQUEALS.

If there is to be Any Retnilation the Hub will Mave to Suffer. From the Boston Berald.

So far as the measure of retallation which

So far as the measure of retaliation which the President proposes Interferes with American interests—and no retaliation can be practised which does not thus interfere—the burden of loss, we are sorry to say, will fall chiefly upon Boston.

For a number of the months of the year Boston is the seaport best adapted for receiving and delivering goods coming from, or intended for, the Dominion. We have large wharf and railway facilities for the purpose of carrying on this distinct branch of business, and quite a number of our warehouses are bonded merely for the purposes of Canadian trade. This, under the proposed retaliatory policy, we should entirely lose—a loss that could not fail to seriously interfere with the profits and wages of quite a number of our citizens. On this account the general wish of lieston business men will be that no occasion for an application of the retaliatory policy shall arise. But, looking beyond the present, we are disposed to believe that if it should be applied, the result, while temporarily disadvantageous, would tend to expedite that closer union between the United States and Canada which all who look for the true and full development of civilization upon the American continent must earnestly hope for.

The game which is being played at Washington by the political leaders of the two parties is one which has merely temporary objects in view; but before many months it may be found that the well being of the American people will demand that the entire Canadian question, fisheries, trade, and transportation, shall be removed entirely beyond the scope of purely political interference.

SUNBEAMS.

... The English Volandk dictionary which s to be issued this year will be the first of its kind either in this country or in England. -Recent reports of the International Sunday School Union show that there are 1,504,613 Sunday

school leachers in the world and 12,680 207 scholars -A genius has invented a flatiron, and has utilized the principle of expansion of metals by heat so that a little bell rings when the iron is hot enough to

-Miss Elia Baker, an English woman, the author of several successful stories for young people, was stung under the eye by a bee, and spitted some timple remedy. The swelling did not go down, and in -A Waterbury, Conn., girl had a cat of

which she was extremely fond, and which showed great affection for her. The girl died and the cat got into the room where the body lay, and as soon as it saw the face of its dead mistrass fell dead with a groun This story is said to be well authenticated. -An engineer at Bangkok, desiring re cently to impress a Princess, who was on board of the

launch, with the wonders of steam, wedged down the safety valve of the boiler on the steam launch he was running. The explosion killed five of the Princens's suite outright, badly scalded eight, and sent the boat to the bottom in fragmenta.

—At Spezzia, Italy, the whole Italian fleet is to assemble for a two months' exercise. One of the items in the programme is to show the facility with

which a large force can be disembarked, fully equipped for attack, and English alarmists predict that it will show how easily England could be invaded before a de-fensive force could be gathered at any point. -William Carter, aged 84 years, has been Coroner for fifty-one years, and is the oldest Coroner in England. He sat recently for the last time Coroner for the northeastern division of Surrey. He succeeded his father. He will still continue in office and hold inquests in the parishes of Brixton, Bermondsey, and

lotherhithe, having given up only a part of his district -Annie Schaefer of Lafayette, Ind., who was staying at the Long Beach Hotel, near Los Angeles Cal., and who was an expert swimmer, started with a friend to swim to some boats anchored 400 feet from shore. They reached there safely, but, returning three heavy breakers rolled over the couple, separating them; and soon it was seen that Miss Schaefer was exhausted. The key to the lifeboat house could not be found, and, after twenty minutes' delay, a lady swam out and brought in the lifeless body, which was floating among

-An English reporter, interviewing Mme. —An English reporter, interviewing Mine. Bernhardt, asked: "Where are the young liona, madame!" "Ah the dear thinga." she said; "I had to leave them in Paria. The poor little tiger, you know, is dead. I grieved for him much—more than my friends cid, I am airaid." "And the famous coffin with the satin linings. Have you that still !" "Oh, yes; that is in Paria." " Is it true, madame, that you used to sleep in it ? Well, yes: I did sleep in it, but not always. It wa this way: My sister was very ill. I wanted to be with her at night, and, not being able to share her bed. I had the codin carried into her room and slept there. I keep the coffin still, but I have some to the conclusion that i will not be buried in it. I will be cremated."

-George and Weedon Grossmith, the English actors, are doing a clever piece of conjuring business this summer before parior audiences. One appears as a conjurer, and the other, both being dis guised, arranges to be selected from the audience to be operated upon. The conjurer then announces that he will do the great "burnt handkerchief" trick. He horrows a handkerchief from the victim and burns a hole in it. Then he takes the victim's hat and knocks the top of the crown out with his flat. The victim's tie is next taken off, and the burned handkerchief done up in a wad is tied about with this. By this time the victim is very uneasy indeed and inclined to be indignant, but the conjurer assures him that it is all a part of the trick. The crowniess hat is theu placed over the tiedkerchief and untie it, and he will find that the burned spotphas disappeared. The victim finds on the con-trary, that there is a hole in the handkerchief through which he can put his head, and forthwith loses his temper and assaults the conjurer. In the tussie false beards fall off and the two brothers stand discl sed.

-Dr. Alice Vickery of England alleges that France must be the happiest country in huroge She says that while the surplus in women in tires Britain and Germany amounts to nearly three-quarter of a million and one million respectively. France in less had a surplus of only \$2,000 women, and marriages are more prevalent in proportion to the population in France than elsewhere, the also alleges that France has the smallest proportion of illegitimate births. From 1:25 to 1:37 the percentage of all illegitimate births was 7.2 in France, 8.2 in Prussia, 10 in Sweden, 11 in Austria, and 22 in Bayarin. France has the lowest hi rate of all European countries, 23.8 to a thousand, against 81 for Great Britain and 38 for Germany. The average number of children in a French family is now 3.2, against 4.6 in England and Wales, 5.25 in Scotlan and 5.4 in Ireland. Germany has nearly 5 to a family. France has a greater proportion of grown-up persons than any other nation in Kuropa, the number of perann any other nation in Europe, the number of persons in each 10,000 between the ages of 15 and 60 being in France, 5,873; in Holland, 4,964; in Sweden, 4,964; in Great Britain, 4.782; in the United States, 4.386. France has the highest average ages of the living, 31.06 years against Holland, 27.76; Sweden, 27.66; Great Britain 20.5; the United States, 28.1. In France, out of every temburg, 21; Prussis, 19; Austria, 17.